

WEATHER.

Cloudy and colder tonight and tomorrow; probably rain for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m. today. Highest, 76, at 2 p.m. today; lowest, 48, at 5 a.m. today. For full report see page 20.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 19.

No. 26,978.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1918—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

Price of The Evening Star Is Now
TWO CENTS
In Washington and Elsewhere

Sworn Net Circulation, Month of February, 1918, Daily Average, 89,802; Sunday, 72,714.

TWO CENTS.

U. S. WILL DEAL THROUGH ENGLAND WITH JAPAN ON SIBERIAN QUESTION

Authoritative Statement Follows Varied Interpretation Put on Attitude.

WOULD CONVEY VIEWS TO BRITAIN IF NECESSARY

Japan Recognizes Nation Gives Thought to Moral Effect in Russia by Action.

STILL CHANCE FOR PEACE

Hope Is Expressed That Disorder Will Be Put Down Before Display of Force by Japan Is Made Necessary.

It was authoritatively stated today that the United States has sent no communication to Japan on the subject of action in Siberia, and that if any views of this government are expressed they probably will be conveyed to Great Britain, through which the United States has received all its information of the situation.

It was further stated that the United States has not assented, dissented or protested, and that without any exchange of written communications Japan already understands the friendly attitude of the United States and its disposition to take no part. In addition, Japan understands that the United States credits her with disinterested purposes if action in Siberia should be taken.

Looks to Moral Effect.

At the same time, it is understood, Japan understands the United States is giving thought to the moral effect in Russia of such action and would feel that the absolute necessity should be apparent before it is taken. These views have been expressed to Great Britain.

Administration officials are somewhat disturbed at the various interpretations being placed on the attitude of the government toward Japan's prospective action in Siberia.

The statement that the United States is in accord in principle with Japan's plans, supposing always that action is in spirit and that so far from contemplating or countenancing aggressive action on the part of either Great Britain or Japan with the purpose of extending their territorial possessions in the far east, the purpose is directly opposite and that the United States is in a position to combine to resist any other nation that might attack either of them in the east.

U. S. Approval Not Asked.

Japan, so far as can be learned, has never asked the approval of the United States to her plans, consequently there is nothing for the United States to assent to or dissent from. The statement that the United States, under the circumstances, is not assenting to the plan is not to be construed in the absence of official announcement to that effect, that assent has been withheld in the diplomatic sense of the term.

The United States has been advised of Japan's feeling through Japan's ally, Great Britain, and these two governments are discussing the situation in the light of the Anglo-Japanese agreement for the preservation of a status in the far east.

It has been pointed out to State Department officials that the Anglo-Japanese pact is essentially conservative in spirit and that so far from contemplating or countenancing aggressive action on the part of either Great Britain or Japan with the purpose of extending their territorial possessions in the far east, the purpose is directly opposite and that the United States is in a position to combine to resist any other nation that might attack either of them in the east.

Reports reaching Japan from many quarters in Siberia have convinced the Japanese government that such an attack is to be feared from Germany, if directly, or indirectly, through the bolsheviks in Siberia. Whether this apprehension is well founded is declared to be entirely within the judgment of the Japanese themselves, though it is probable they would feel it necessary to show their special ally, Great Britain, the fact before taking action.

Having reached a decision, however, all that it would be necessary for Japan to do in regard to other nations would be, as a matter of courtesy, to inform them of her purposes.

British Confidence in Japan.

As Japan's special ally, Great Britain is represented as having confidence in Japan's intentions and has sought to impart that confidence to the United States, not with a view to seeking any active co-operation in a Siberian campaign, but simply to allay any feeling of apprehension that might develop in this country that Japan intends to extend her sovereignty over Siberia permanently.

It is believed that the State Department has been convinced on this point, but does not consider it necessary to record itself, either affirmatively or negatively.

Still Chance for Siberian Peace.

It is understood that there is still a chance that peace and order in Siberia and the elimination of German intrigue and propaganda there can be secured by the Japanese without the exhibition of actual force.

Information is being collected from every quarter as to the extent of the danger to be expected from either German prisoners of war or the extreme nationalist Russian party. It is understood that special investigation is being made into the strength of the Cossack Gen. Semenov, who, it is believed, really brought the Siberian issue to the fore by an appeal to Japan for aid in suppressing the bolsheviks. It is suggested that these Cossacks are the "loyal Russians" referred to in today's Tokyo dispatches as an element which must not be antagonized.

Camps Crowd Wheat Raising.

ROME, Monday, March 4.—Prof. Pio di Sordani declared in the senate tonight there were so many wheat camps in Italy that the wheat areas were being seriously restricted.

Japan to Give Assurances of Her Disinterest

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 6.—The Daily Mail says that the joint representations by the British, French and Italian ambassadors in Tokyo that Japan intervene in Siberia will be tantamount to a request that Japan take steps necessary to afford prompt and adequate protection to entente allied interests there, the immediate object being to safeguard the military stores at Vladivostok and along the Transsiberian railroad.

"The Japanese military authorities," says the Daily Mail, "will decide how far into Siberia it is feasible to carry the protective measures, which, besides safeguarding the military stores, also would seek to prevent the vast food supplies in the Siberian area, bordered on the west roughly by a line parallel with Omsk, falling into Germany's hands."

"There is every reason to believe Japan, in return for a free hand, desires and is preparing to give the allies every assurance of disinterestedness and of the single-minded purpose to act swiftly and efficiently solely in the joint allied interests. The American ambassador is not expected to join in the request. Although the United States is a formal party to the allied proposal, no opposition to the step now imminent is expected."

Japanese Opinion Divided.

A Reuter dispatch from Tokyo under date of March 3 says:

"Public and press opinion is radically divided on the question of Japanese intervention in Siberia. One of the strong political elements, which also is commercially sound, is the view that Japan should remain inactive, insisting that the talk of a German menace through Siberia is merely a bluff, and opposing the mobilization of the army and resources."

"Another, including the best elements in Japan, is daily and more loudly demanding action. The leading newspapers in the capital belong to this side."

"The newspaper Kakumim, which is regarded as frequently expressing the views of the premier, unequivocally asserts today that the government is running the risk of irreparable loss if it longer delays action against Germany and the bolsheviks in Siberia, which must shortly come under their complete control."

LONDON, March 5.—At a special meeting of the diplomatic commission in Tokyo Monday, a Reuter dispatch from that city states that the decision of the party against the moving of troops by Japan, except in the event of the backing of Germany, which may prove to be a menace to the situation in the far east.

The seiyukai, or constitutional party, is the largest in the house of representatives, with 163 deputies out of a total of 331.

These various statements are all generally regarded as a play upon words at a time when official announcements of the exact status of the situation is being withheld.

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If Japan Wishes to Intervene in Siberia No Power Can Prevent It, Mr. Simonds Says.

ONCE IN, JAPANESE ARE NOT LIKELY TO COME OUT

Writer Wonders if World Would Be Willing to Enter Another Great War to Save Siberia.

GLANCE FAR INTO FUTURE

Possibility That the Interests of Japan and Germany in Far East May Become Identical—World Must Face Facts.

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.

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There are two phases of the present Japanese proposal, which must be faced frankly and squarely, both by the United States and the other nations allied against Germany. The first is that if Japan chooses to intervene in Siberia there is no power in the world that can today prevent such intervention. The second is that if Japan occupies Vladivostok and the Pacific coast of Siberia, there is small prospect that she can be persuaded to evacuate that territory unless the world, after having defeated Germany, feels able and willing to undertake such another war as ejecting Japan would involve.

The truth is that Russia has broken down just as Turkey broke down two centuries ago, just as Poland broke down a half ago, and the consequences of the breakdown are again to be found in the action of the adjoining nations. Russia is the biggest single stretch of European territory which has been opened to invasion and partition since the Roman empire fell, and today Russia is in the same position as the Roman empire, when at last it was no longer able to defend itself. Germany and Austria have already occupied Poland and the Baltic provinces; they are now cutting still more deeply into what was Russia before the first partition of Poland. For Turkey Germany is demanding Kars and Batum on the Black sea region. Action by Sweden culminating in the invasion and occupation of Finland has long been foreshadowed and may begin at any time.

Japanese Policy in World War.

Japanese policy during the world war has been simple if not entirely to the liking of the allied nations. The Japanese were ready and willing to join with the British in ejecting the Germans from China. Every European nation removed from the Chinese field represents a step in the direction of the realization of Japanese ambition, which is to dominate the far east and eliminate all European and American rivals. But when the question arose of sending Japanese troops to Europe to aid the allies Japan did not stir and will not stir, unless the compensations offered are sufficient and the compensations have always been the surrender by European nations, notably by Britain, of territory in the east.

Today the Russian collapse offers Japan the chance to continue the work begun in ejecting the Germans from the Manchurian war because she lacked the financial strength to push the Pacific to Lake Baikal. That she decided to surrender what she takes now, save under pressure too great for her to resist, is unbelievable.

Further than this, by occupying eastern lands, once Russian Japan will arrive at a place where her natural interests may easily become the same as the German and the Austrian. For if Germany and Austria are able to close the door of this war to annex much of western Russia, then they will be enabled to prevent the return of the later rehabilitation of Russia, and Japan, holding eastern Siberia, quite as much as Germany holding the Baltic provinces and Poland, will be opposed to anything that would contribute to the restoration of Russian strength.

It is well to remember that the Russian pressure on all her frontiers, eastern pressure has been born out of the Russian revolution. Russia has, through the bolsheviks, been reduced to the condition of Poland in the last half of the eighteenth century. And once Poland had become helpless there began those partitions which ended in erasing Poland from the map of Europe. After Poland had been erased, Germany and Austria, by the aid of three of her despisers, Russia, Germany and Austria, to prevent any stirrings of Polish nationalism and to suppress all Polish aspirations.

Change Long Sought by Germans.

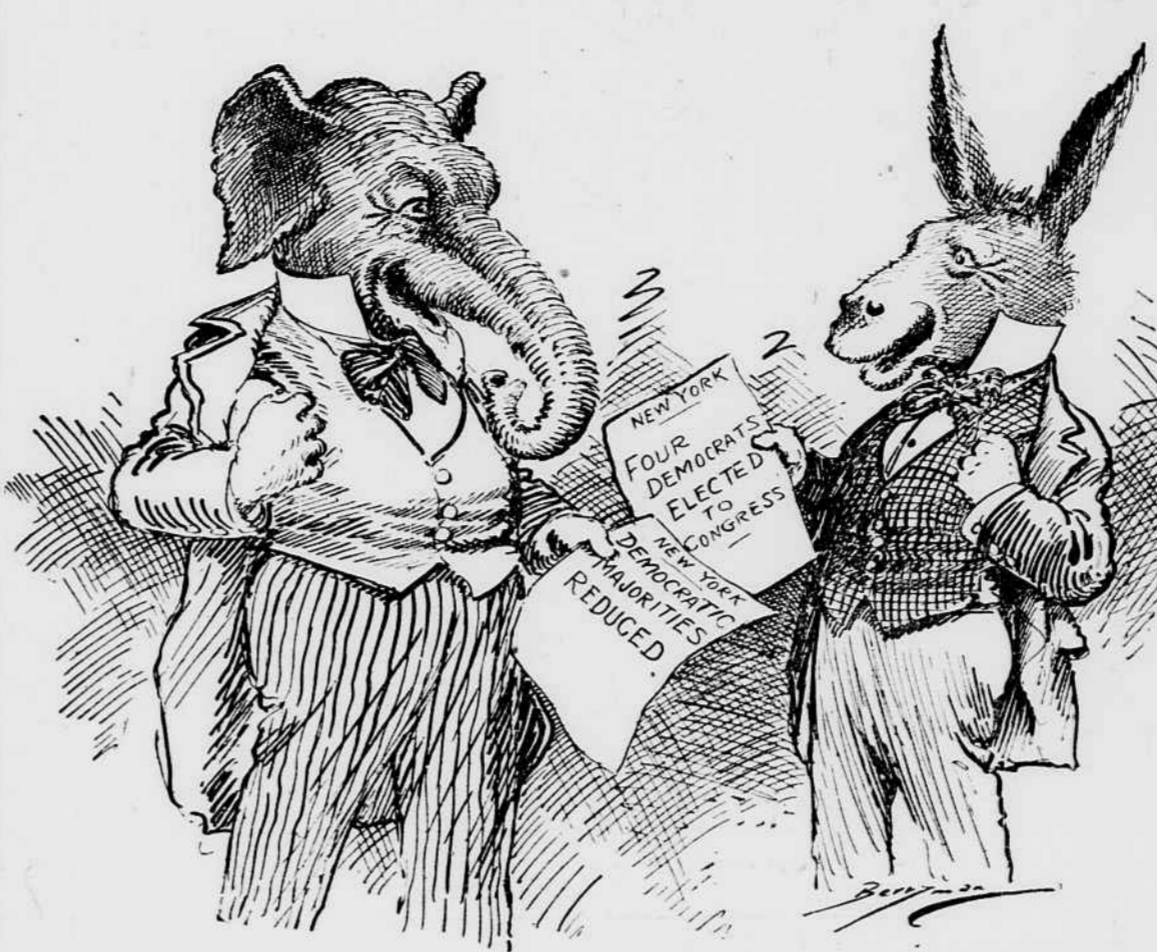
Now Japan, if she occupies any portion of Siberia, will inevitably come to have a common policy with the central powers, provided that she is able to keep possession of Russian soil. And the addition of Japan to the German alliance, not in the present war, but in the future, will mean one of the profoundest changes in international relations which it is possible to imagine. But this is a change which German writers and statesmen have long forecast and openly sought, and the Zimmermann proposal before the United States entered the war.

"I am much impressed since I have been here by the eagerness of the American people to respond to the appeals of Mr. Hoover for the conservation of food supplies. I am sure I need not tell you how beholden we are to America for the supplies which we are receiving, more particularly the food supplies, at this moment and during the past few months."

"The value to the allied cause of these exports is incalculable. The representatives of France and Italy have been working in close co-operation with me in Washington, and we have received the greatest good will and assistance from both Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hoover."

The impression was gained from Earl Reading's talk with newspaper men that provisions will have priority over munitions in shipments to England for some time to come. Meanwhile it is understood food supplies are being expedited to the fullest extent possible.

(Continued on Second Page.)



EMBASSY CHARGES THEFT OF MILLIONS

Former Private in French Army Accused in Truck and Auto Contracts.

ASKS RETURN TO FRANCE

On a warrant sworn out by Counselor Bergeron of the French embassy, charging larceny of from \$3,500,000 to \$6,000,000 from the French government by means of truck and automobile contracts, Frank J. Goldsoll, formerly a private in the French army, was arrested here today, and the federal authorities were asked to return him to France.

The warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Hitt at the instance of Counselor Bergeron, who acted on cable advice from France. Goldsoll was taken into custody by deputy United States marshals at the Department of Justice. He is to be given a hearing before Commissioner Hitt this afternoon.

Employed by Mission.

According to the indictment against Goldsoll, cabled from France, and on which the warrant was issued, Goldsoll was relieved from Army service because of illness on July 19, 1917. Subsequently he came to the United States and was employed by the French mission to place contracts with manufacturers for automobiles and trucks for the French government.

Investigation of his operations, the papers in the case say, disclose that he exacted commissions ranging from 5 to 20 per cent from American manufacturers from whom he bought.

Under U. S. Surveillance.

Agents of the Department of Justice have been keeping him under surveillance for some time, it is said. He recently came to Washington from Palm Beach and to a quarter at the Loxahatch Hotel. Today he was called to the Department of Justice and placed under arrest there.

Goldsoll, it is said, some time ago was authorized by the New York supreme court to change his name from Gosdol to Goldsoll on petition that his name was too Germanic.

AMERICA RELIEVING ENGLISH FOOD SHORTAGE

Earl Reading Describes Situation as Serious and Tells of British Gratitude.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Earl Reading discussed here today England's food situation, which he declared was as "serious now as it has been at any time since the war began." The ambassador added:

"The situation is being relieved by the shipment of food, especially cereals, from this country. We are now on closest rationing of meat, butter, margarine, flour and sugar. Rationing secures equality of supplies both to poor and rich, for under it the rich cannot outbid the poor. Whatever there is will be divided up."

"I am much impressed since I have been here by the eagerness of the American people to respond to the appeals of Mr. Hoover for the conservation of food supplies. I am sure I need not tell you how beholden we are to America for the supplies which we are receiving, more particularly the food supplies, at this moment and during the past few months."

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(Continued on Second Page.)

JOHN E. REDMOND, IRISH PATRIOT, DIES

Nationalist Leader and Fighter for Home Rule Succumbs Following Operation.

WIDELY KNOWN IN U. S.

LONDON, March 6.—John E. Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, died this morning.

Mr. Redmond, who underwent an operation in London last Friday, passed a fair day yesterday and apparently was maintaining the progress shown Monday.

The Irish convention, which has been supported by Mr. Redmond, yesterday adopted a message of sympathy, in which an earnest wish was expressed for his early and complete recovery.

Mr. Redmond passed away peacefully at 7:45 o'clock this morning.

Death was due to heart failure, following the recent operation, which was for an intestinal obstruction.

The physicians attending Mr. Redmond issued the following announcement: "We regret to announce that John Redmond died at 7:45 this morning. Owing to several serious attacks of illness a severe operation was faced with great courage. It had become imperatively necessary, owing to an intestinal obstruction. This was relieved by the operation and for some days satisfactory progress was maintained. After a fairly comfortable day Tuesday heart failure supervened during the night and after a few hours Mr. Redmond passed peacefully away."

The news of the death of the nationalist leader brought messages of sorrow and regret from all sections of the community. King George, when he was informed of the event, was deeply shocked and expressed his profound regret. Premier Lloyd George was similarly moved when he learned the news.

Fought for Home Rule.

For more than twenty-five years John E. Redmond fought for home rule.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDemn SENATOR BY 53 TO 32 VOTE

Wisconsin Assembly Adopts Resolution Scoring La Follette for War Attitude.

HOLD ALL-NIGHT DEBATE

MADISON, Wis., March 6.—The resolution condemning Senator La Follette for his attitude toward the war was adopted by a vote of 53 to 32 in the state assembly this afternoon.

The lower house of the legislature held an all-night session without reaching a vote on the resolution to censure Senator Robert M. La Follette for his attitude toward the war.

The loyalist strength shown on a roll call at 2:10 o'clock this morning showed forty-eight votes, three fewer than required. At 5:45 the weary members again voted on the oft-repeated motion to raise the roll. The count was: Yeas, 47; nays, 39.

The register showed that Assemblyman Aulenbacher had shifted to the loyalists, but that two of the latter, Engstrom and Kurtenacker, had gone over to the La Follette side. At other roll call at 7 o'clock left the situation unchanged. Loyalist members admitted that they had reached their maximum strength.

A motion by Assemblyman Donnelly for a gentleman's agreement to go out for breakfast also failed, a socialist member blocking it. Most of the members spent the night on their feet, but many sought antiseptics for a nap, or stretching their legs over their desks, slumbering in the chairs.

An unrebuked prodigal appeared with a bucket of coffee and a box of sandwiches, disposed of them quickly, and sent out for more.

The resolution adopted by the senate at 10:45 and by the assembly today follows: "The people of the state of Wisconsin have stood and always will stand squarely behind the national government in all things which are essential to bringing the present war to a successful conclusion. We condemn Senator Robert M. La Follette and all others who have failed to see the right course of our nation's cause, who have failed to support our government in matters vital to the winning of the war, and who have endeavored to utterance of their which has tended to incite sedition among the people of the state and to injure Wisconsin's fair name before the free people of the world."

UNDER BRIEF PAROLE.

Honor Class in State's Prison to Hear Mrs. Booth Speak.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.—From twenty-five to thirty prisoners at the North Carolina State Penitentiary will be paroled for several hours tonight in order that they may hear Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth of New York, a prison reformer, deliver her address, "Out of the Shadow," before the North Carolina conference for social service at the city auditorium. The prisoners, many of whom are serving long terms, are from the honor class at the penitentiary.

The convicts will leave the prison about 7:30 this evening and are asked to return in a reasonable time after midnight to their cells. No guards or other prison officials will accompany the prisoners to or from the auditorium. The uniform of the honor class at the penitentiary will be worn by the convicts.

MARCONI UNDECIDED.

In Doubt Whether He Will Accept Leadership in Mission to U. S.

ROME, Monday, March 4.—Senator Guglielmo Marconi has not yet decided whether he will accept the leadership of the Italian mission to the United States. The senator declares he is not willing to shoulder certain financial scandals which have arisen.

In a speech on March 2, according to a Rome dispatch of March 3, Senator Marconi declared that he had agreed to adopt energetic measures concerning reported irregularities in purchases made by the United States by the Italian mission.

PACKERS' WAGE FIGHT ENDING

Council for Both Sides Making Final Arguments Today.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Arguments of attorneys in the controversy of the packers and their employers are expected to end today and the case taken under advisement by Judge Samuel Alschuler, the arbitrator.

Presentations of the respective sides started yesterday with the opening argument of Frank P. Walsh, representing the union workers. The opening argument for the packers' side was presented today by Carl Meyer, James S. Condon was scheduled for the closing address for the packers, and Attorney Walsh was to present the final argument for the employees.

The stockyards employees demand higher wages, an eight-hour work day and equal wages for women doing the same work as men.

CALGARIAN IS SUNK; 48 CREWS ARE LOST

British Mercantile Cruiser, in Transatlantic Service, Torpedoed Off Ireland.

610 PERSONS ON BOARD

LONDON, March 6.—Official announcement was made by the admiralty today that the British armed mercantile cruiser Calgarian was torpedoed and sunk on March 1. Two officers and forty-six men were lost.

BELFAST, Ireland, March 2 (Saturday).—The British liner Calgarian has been torpedoed off the Irish coast. There were 610 persons aboard, nearly 500 of whom have been landed at an Irish port. The Calgarian was struck by four torpedoes.

Made Special Trips Also.

MONTREAL, March 6.—While the British steamship Calgarian has been on cruiser duty along north Atlantic trade routes virtually since the war began, she has also made several special trips between England and Halifax with distinguished passengers. On one occasion she carried Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian prime minister, and on another she brought over the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, after taking his predecessor in office, the Duke of Connaught, back to England.

The Calgarian's navigating officer, Capt. H. G. Kendal, commanded the Empress of Ireland when she sank after a collision with the Storstad, a liner in the St. Lawrence in 1914. In the recent Halifax disaster he had a narrow escape from death. When the Calgarian was torpedoed, the murderer Crippen tried to escape from England that ship, which Kendal then commanded.

Men From Ships Cared For.

AN IRISH PORT, Monday, March 4.—The people of this town who a few days ago won the gratitude of the American people by their kindness to the survivors from the Tuscania, have extended their hospitality in the last few days to nearly 500 men from the Calgarian, one of the finest auxiliary cruisers in the Atlantic service. The Calgarian was torpedoed in the late afternoon, not far from the place where the Tuscania met her doom.

The ship's head was sounded 4 o'clock when a torpedo struck. The shock was so slight that it was thought the vessel had merely touched a mine astern. It was hoped to get her safely to port.

A considerable time later a second torpedo struck her, followed quickly by a third. By this time there were several trawlers and patrol vessels in the vicinity and the work of disembarking the crew was hastened.

By good fortune the Calgarian remained afloat on an even keel for some time, notwithstanding the four torpedoes.

Was Ship of 17,515 Tons.

The Allan liner Calgarian was a vessel of 17,515 tons gross, 565 feet long and seventy feet of beam. She was built in Glasgow in 1914.

There are no published records of the recent movements of the Calgarian, which has been in the service of the British government. The last report given out concerning her was that in April, 1917, she sailed from Halifax for England with Canadian troops.

A most unusual circumstance in connection with the sinking of the Calgarian is the fact that she was struck by four torpedoes. So far as published reports have gone, no previous case has been known in which a ship of her size was hit by several trawlers and patrol vessels in the vicinity and the work of disembarking the crew was hastened.

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It is said that a section of the bolsheviks is in no wise pleased with the surrender of Nikolai Lenin, the bolshevik premier, and is inclined to join the left wing revolutionaries, who are in the spirit of which, according to the Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, predominates the conclusion of peace.

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Attitude of War Party.